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RECENTLY PUBLISHED RESEARCH OF THE KHARKOV MEDICAL INSTITUTE, USSR

"Toxicity, Cumulation and Elimination of Digitalis Tincture in Experimental Hypo- and Hyperactivity of the Pancreas," G. V. Tushayev, V. I. Sila, II Kharkov Med Inst

"Farmakol i Toksikol" Vol 10, No 2, 1947, pp 36-9

Discusses toxicity determinations in cats by the Hatcher-Magnus method, with standard (Soviet Pharmacopeia VII) digitalis tincture (I) in physiologic salt solution with a perfusion rate of 1 cc per minute, and average time of 56 minutes. Minimum lethal doses are given for normal cats, pancreatectomized cats, and cats with subcutaneous injection of insulin (II). The MLC as measured by the Fromherz-Welsch method is smaller than by perfusion. Qualitative observations show that II also diminishes the toxicity of I to frogs. Tests of cumulation and elimination were made with cats given 50% of the MLD of I. Elimination was faster, and cumulation was less, after either pancreatectomy or dosage with II than in normal cats. The effect is greater with hypo- than with hyperactivity of the pancreas.

"Influence of Cholosas on Hepatic Bile Secretion and on Bile Composition," S. O. Maksimadshi, Dnepropetrov Pharmacol Inst and Kharkov Med Inst

"Farmakol i Toksikol" Vol 9, No 6, 1946, pp 37-40

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Cholosas, a wild rose product in sirup, made in Kharkov, is cholagogic when given orally to dogs. It does not appreciably alter the specific gravity of bile, nor the content of bilirubin and cholesterol, but substantially increases the bile acid content and hence alters the cholate: cholesterol coefficient.

"Pharmacology of Oleandrin (from Nerium Oleander). Biological Activity, Toxicity, and Rates of Absorption, Cumulation and Elimination," P. A. Murlykin, Kharkov Med Inst

"Farmakol i Toksikol" Vol 9, No 3, 1946, pp 41-7

The MLD of oleandrin (I) is given for cats and frogs. The biological activity is about half that of folinerin or digitoxin but is of the same general type. Maximum permissible dose for a single intravenous or subcutaneous injection or for enteral dosage is 60% of the MLD. Elimination of a single intravenous dose (50% of the MLD) from the body takes 15 days in cats. Daily subcutaneous injection of 5% MLD causes no cumulation; for folinerin the corresponding figure is 3%. Further study of I as a cardiac drug is recommended.

"Effect of Folinerin on Diuresis," N. V. Dmitriyeva, Kharkov Med Inst

"Farmakol i Toksikol" Vol 9, No 1, 1946, pp 42-7

Folinerin (oleander leaf glycoside), a cardiovascular drug, increases diuresis in healthy mice and dogs. Maximum diuretic effect is given by doses at or below the threshold of cardiovascular action; larger doses tend to decrease the rate of urine formation. Thus, doses of 0.005 and 0.01 mg/kg were diuretic in mice, whereas 0.02 mg/kg had the opposite effect.

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